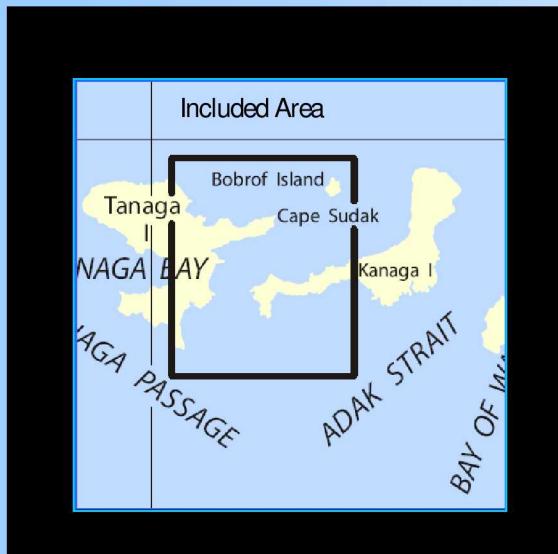


BookletChartTM

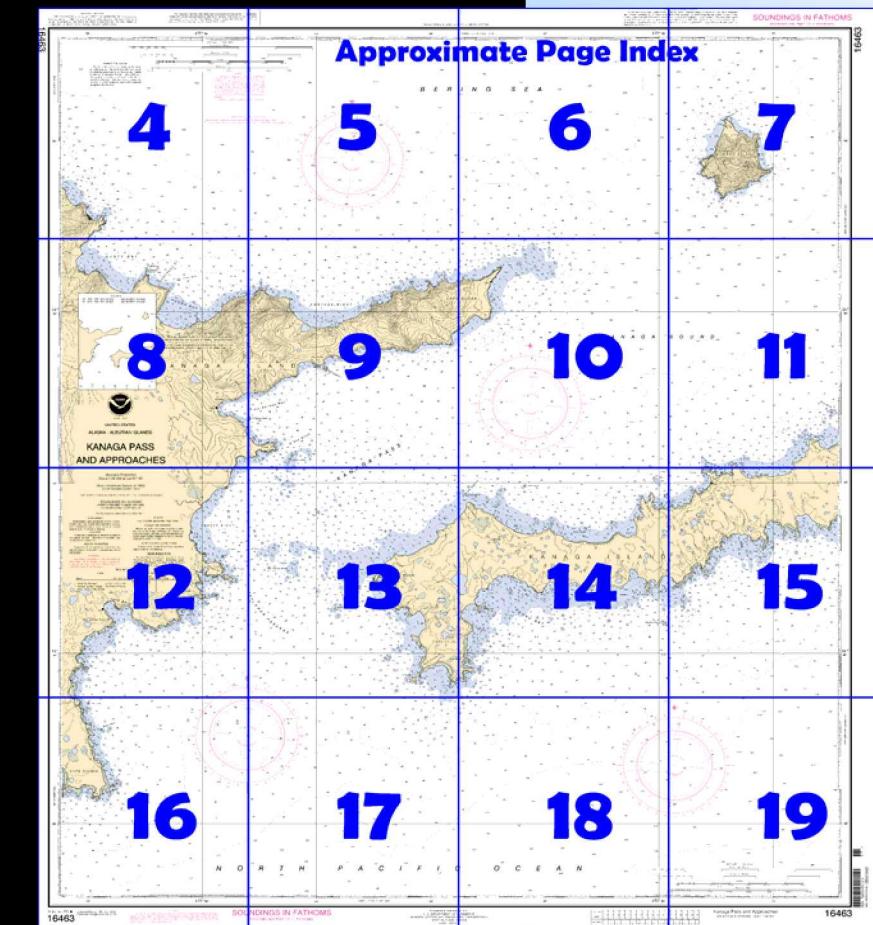
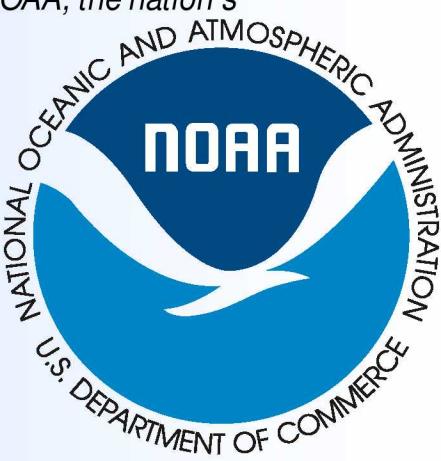
Kanaga Pass and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 16463)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

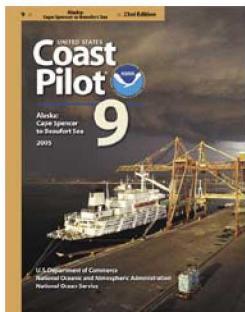
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(968) **Sentry Rock**, 9 miles W of Cape Tusik and 1 mile off the S coast of Kanaga Island, is 94 feet high and prominent. Passage between the rock and the shore should not be attempted.

(969) **Cape Chunu**, the SW end of Kanaga Island, has grassy bluffs and rocky cliffs 100 to 200 feet high; rolling grassland is in the interior with hills up to 345 feet high. The shoreline is ragged and rocky; rocky reefs and prominent rock islets and pinnacles fringe the

shore. **Castle Island**, a small grass-covered rocky islet off **West Chunu Point**, is 165 feet high and prominent from the SE and NW. Vessels are cautioned to pass at least 1.5 miles off Cape Chunu to avoid the shoal area of very irregular rocky bottom with depths of 2 to 6 fathoms. The waters for several miles S of the cape are usually much disturbed, indicating strong currents.

(970) **Kanaga Pass**, between Kanaga Island and Tanaga Island, is 3.8 miles wide at its narrowest part, but it is full of small rock islets, dangerous reefs, and strong currents; passage is not recommended except during periods of good visibility and calm seas.

(971) Foul ground extends into Kanaga Pass for over 1 mile from the W side of Cape Chunu to more than 3 miles off **Western Point**, Kanaga Island, thence over 1.5 miles offshore along the N coast of Kanaga Island. **Eddy Rock**, **Goose Rocks**, and **Annoy Rock**, a part of the foul ground, are prominent. A dangerous reef, covered 5 feet to 3 fathoms, is 0.4 mile N of Annoy Rock. The dangerous area from this reef E to Kanaga Island is rocky and very irregular; many underwater pinnacles exist. The kelp that marks the area during the summer is towed under by the current except at slack water and cannot be relied upon to indicate the shoals.

(973) Foul ground extends up to 1 mile off the Tanaga Island shore on the W side of Kanaga Pass, except in the approach to Twin Bays. The bottom is very broken and irregular, and the shoreline is made up of low cliffs.

(974) A good anchorage in W weather is 3 miles N of Cape Sasmik and 0.8 mile offshore in 18 fathoms, sand bottom; Twin Bay is also a good anchorage.

(976) **Cape Sudak**, the long finger-shaped easternmost point of Tanaga Island on the N side of the N entrance to Kanaga Pass, terminates in a small flat-topped, steep-sided 70-foot-high promontory that appears detached from offshore. A dangerous shoal, with bare rocks, extensive heavy kelp, and underwater pinnacles, extends 2 miles NE from the cape. The waters from the shoal to the 100-fathom curve appear greatly disturbed. The cape should be cleared by over 2 miles.

(977) Anchorage protected from W and N swells is 1 mile SE of the end of Cape Sudak in 20 fathoms, flat cinder bottom.

(978) The current velocity may reach 4 knots in the narrow part of Kanaga Pass. In calm weather, tide rips are visible among the covered reefs between Annoy Rock and Kanaga Island. With a heavy S swell and the current ebbing S, seas break across the entire pass. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions for Kanaga Pass.) (979) The recommended routes through Kanaga Pass with depths of 10 fathoms or more are through **Explorer Passage**, between Annoy Rock and **Hazard Point**, Tanaga Island, thence either midchannel between Kanaga Island and Tanaga Island, or the 0.3-mile-wide passage through **The Ditch** between dangerous **Eider Reef**, awash in places at half tide, and Trunk Point, Tanaga Island.

(982) Small vessels can anchor in Twin Bays in 8 fathoms, flat sand bottom, when the Christmas tree rock bears 242°. Larger vessels should anchor in 16 fathoms, flat sand bottom, 0.6 mile off the rock when it bears 310°.

(983) **Hot Springs Bay**, on the Tanaga shore of Kanaga Pass 12 miles N of Cape Sasmik, is small but offers good protection from W weather. Low bluffs line the S shore with a rise at the head to a high ridge. Warm springs are along the central part of the S shore. The N shore is lined by steep bluffs rising toward the mountains; a prominent waterfall is 0.3 mile from the head. A good sand beach is at the foot of a low valley; a stream enters the bay at the S end of the beach. Two cabins are just in back of the beach near its N end.

(985) The N coast of Kanaga Island W of Cape Miga trends S for 7 miles, then SW for 20 miles to Kanaga Pass. From Cape Miga for 7 miles S to **Belleview Beach** Good anchorage is afforded in SE weather off the beach; avoid the several detached offshore rocks. Landings can be made on the beach.

(991) Currents are strong on all sides of Bobrof Island and the waters appear disturbed for 1 mile offshore. Dangers are within 0.2 mile of the shore; the 10-fathom curve is less than 0.5 mile offshore. A band of impenetrable kelp parallels the NW coast to 0.3 mile offshore.

(993) The first 12 miles of the N coast of Tanaga Island between Cape Sudak and **Gage Point** is indented with coves that provide anchorage. The 30-fathom curve is 1 mile or less offshore; all dangers are within 0.5 mile of the shore.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 8/03
Corrected through LNM Oct. 21/03

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and the State of Alaska

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

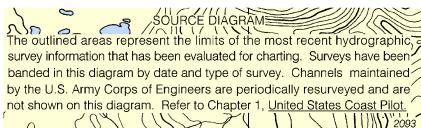
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.142° southward and 9.022° westward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.



Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 51° 45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

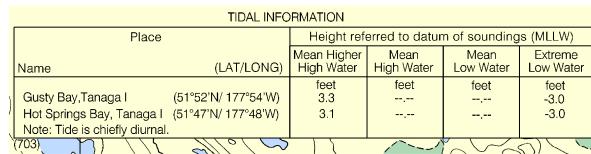
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.



This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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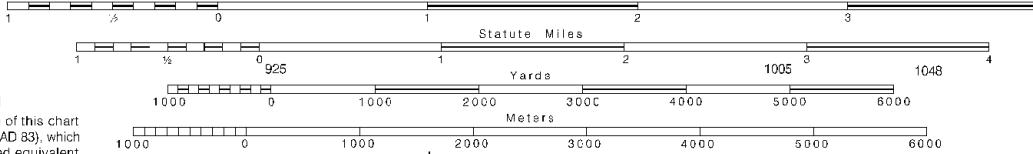
16463

55°

177° 50'

SCALE 1:50,000

Nautical Miles



HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.142° southward and 9.022° westward to agree with this chart.

JOINS CHART 16462

729

865

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

762

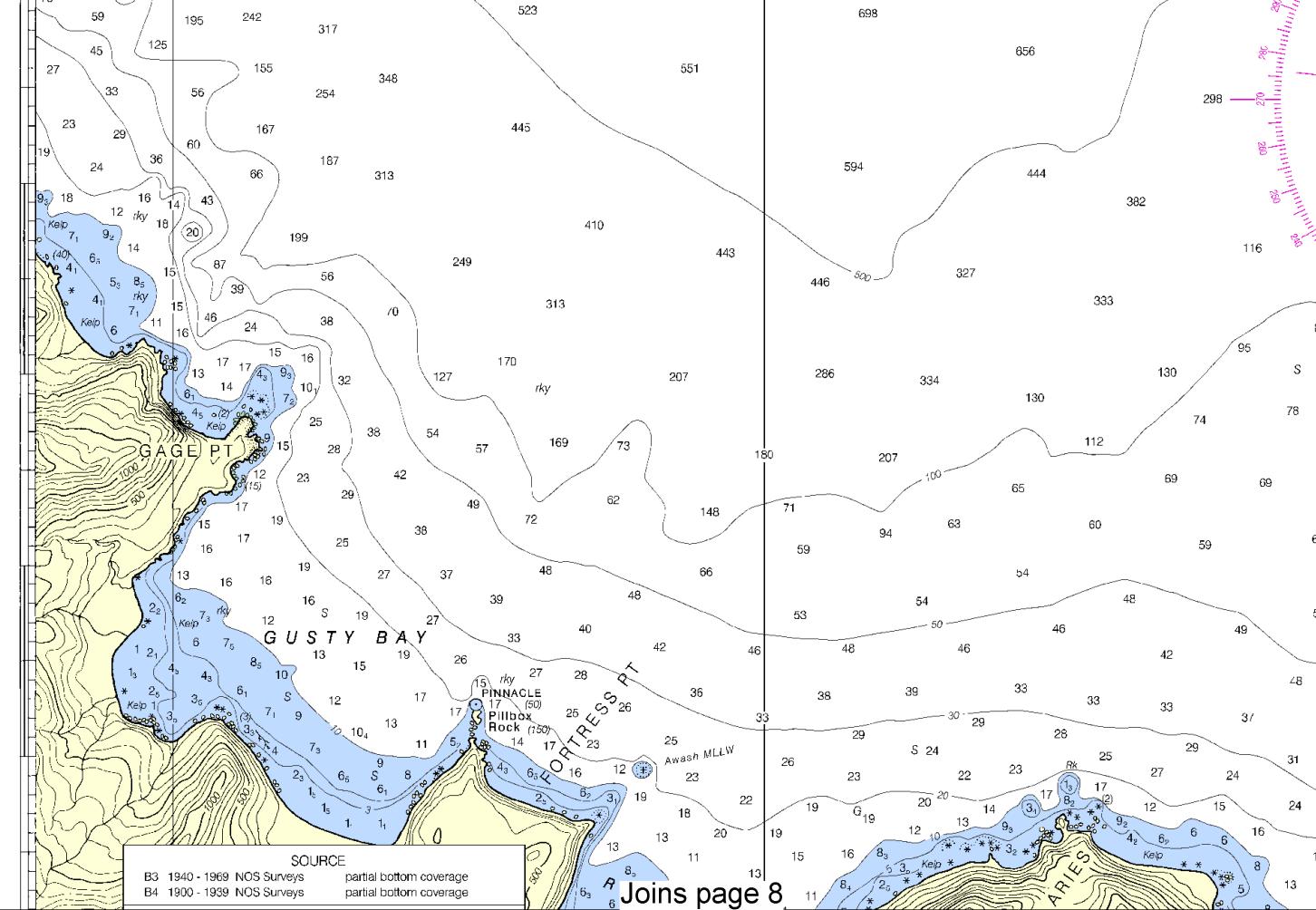
638

COLREGS. 80:1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

55'

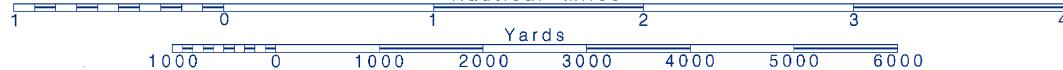


Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

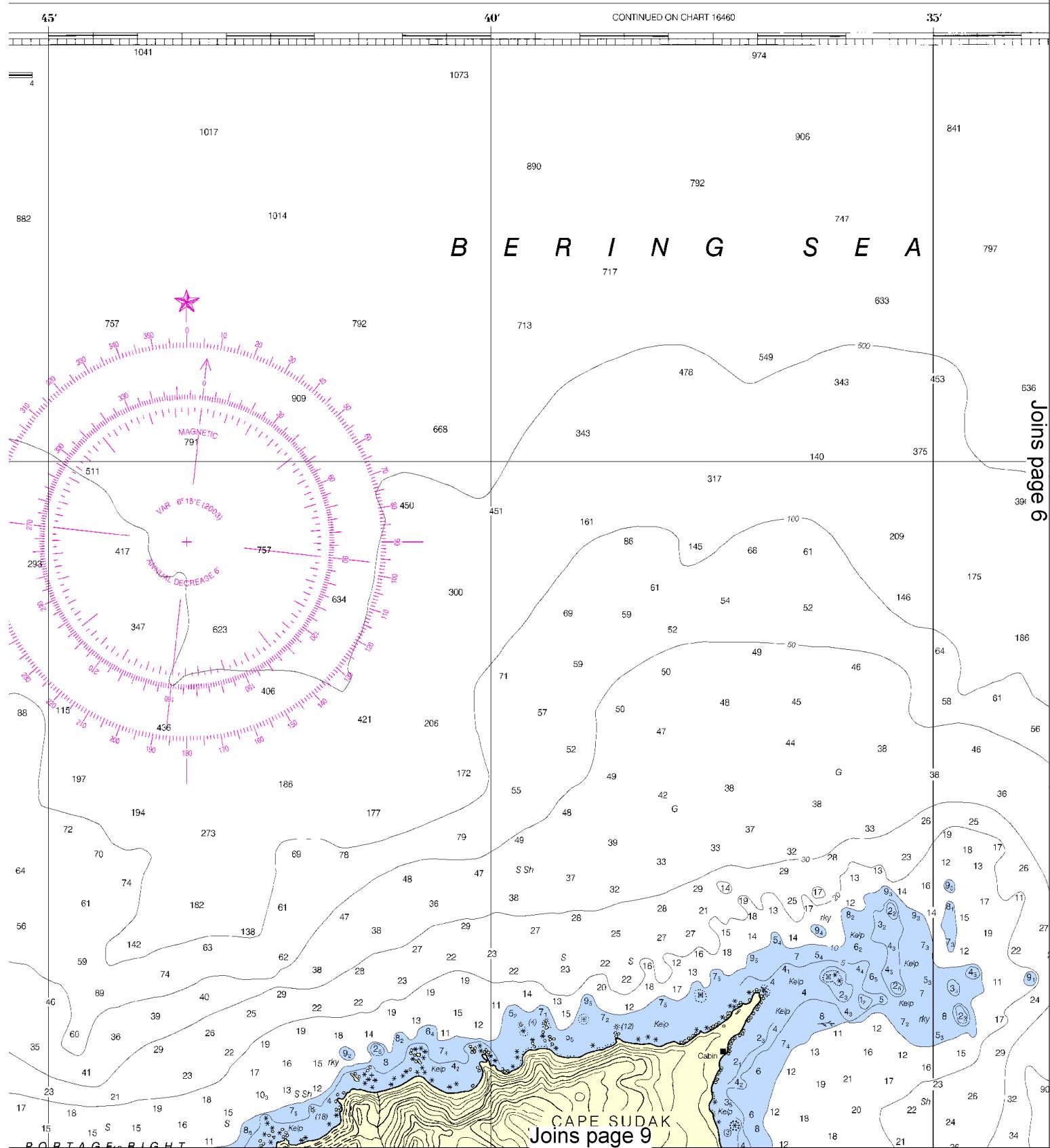
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



North

4



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

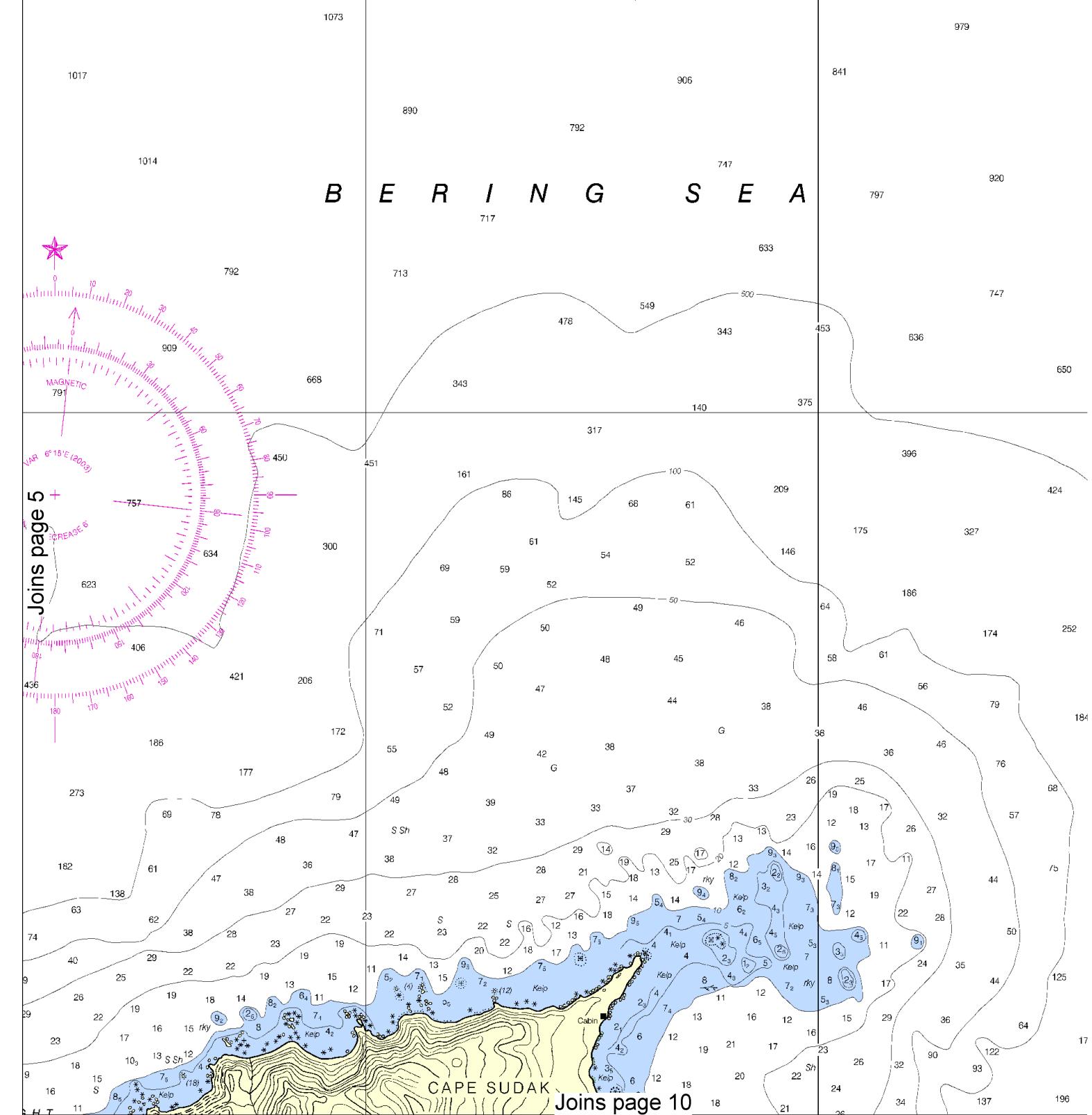
40°

CONTINUED ON CHART 16460

35°

974

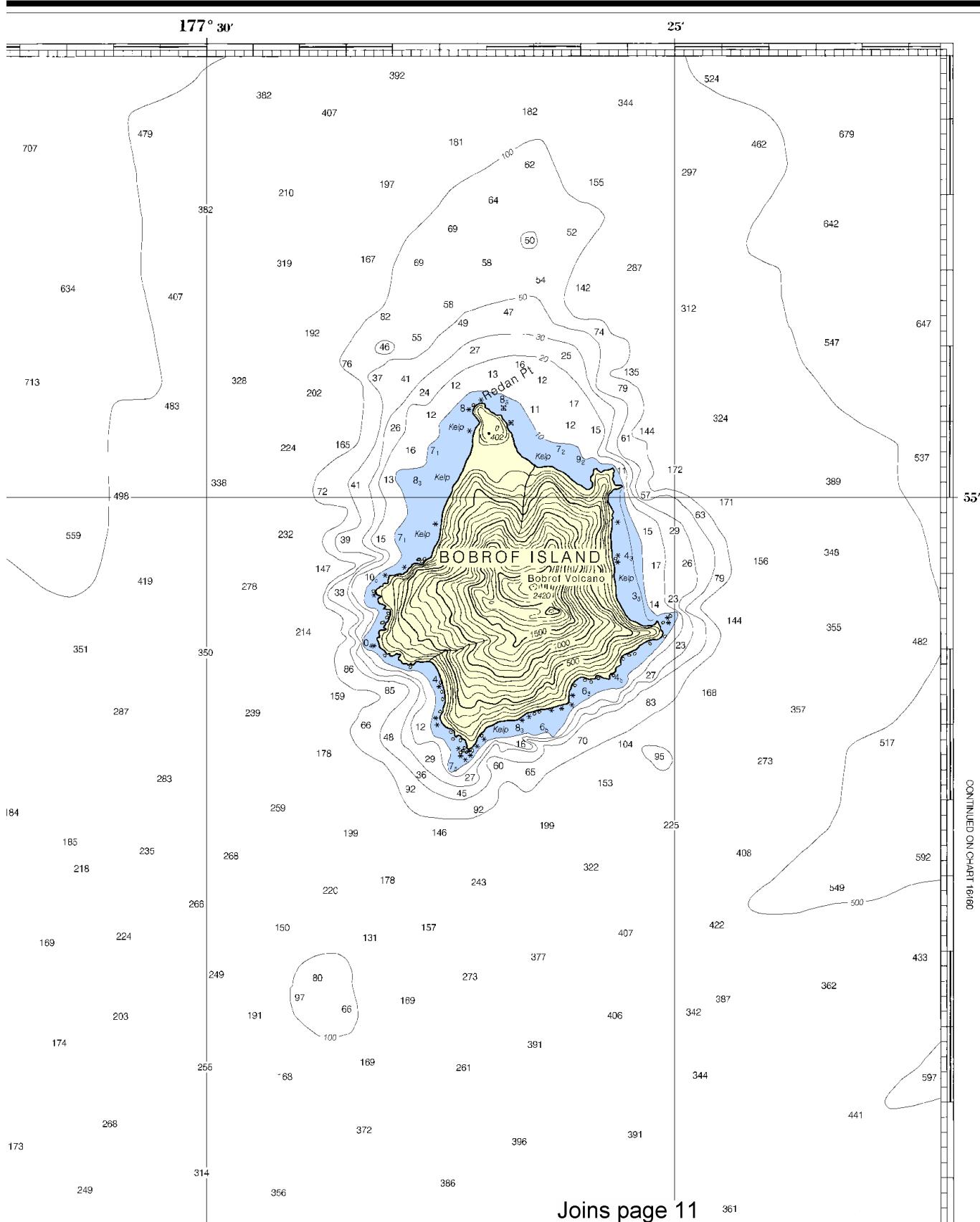
979



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

16463



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

KANAGA PASS AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 51° 45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Joins page 4

Joins page 12

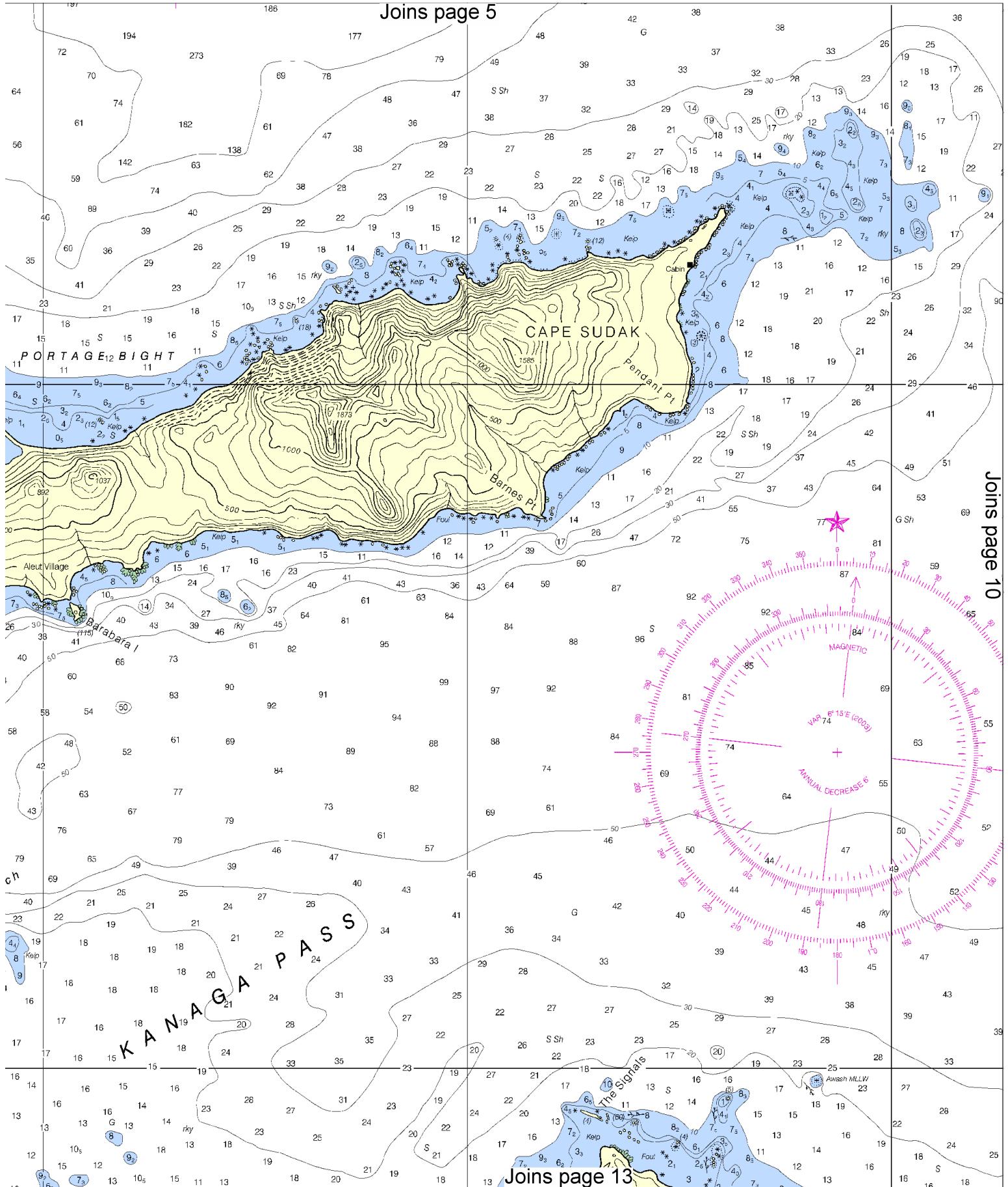
51°

50'

SOURCE
B3 1940 - 1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage

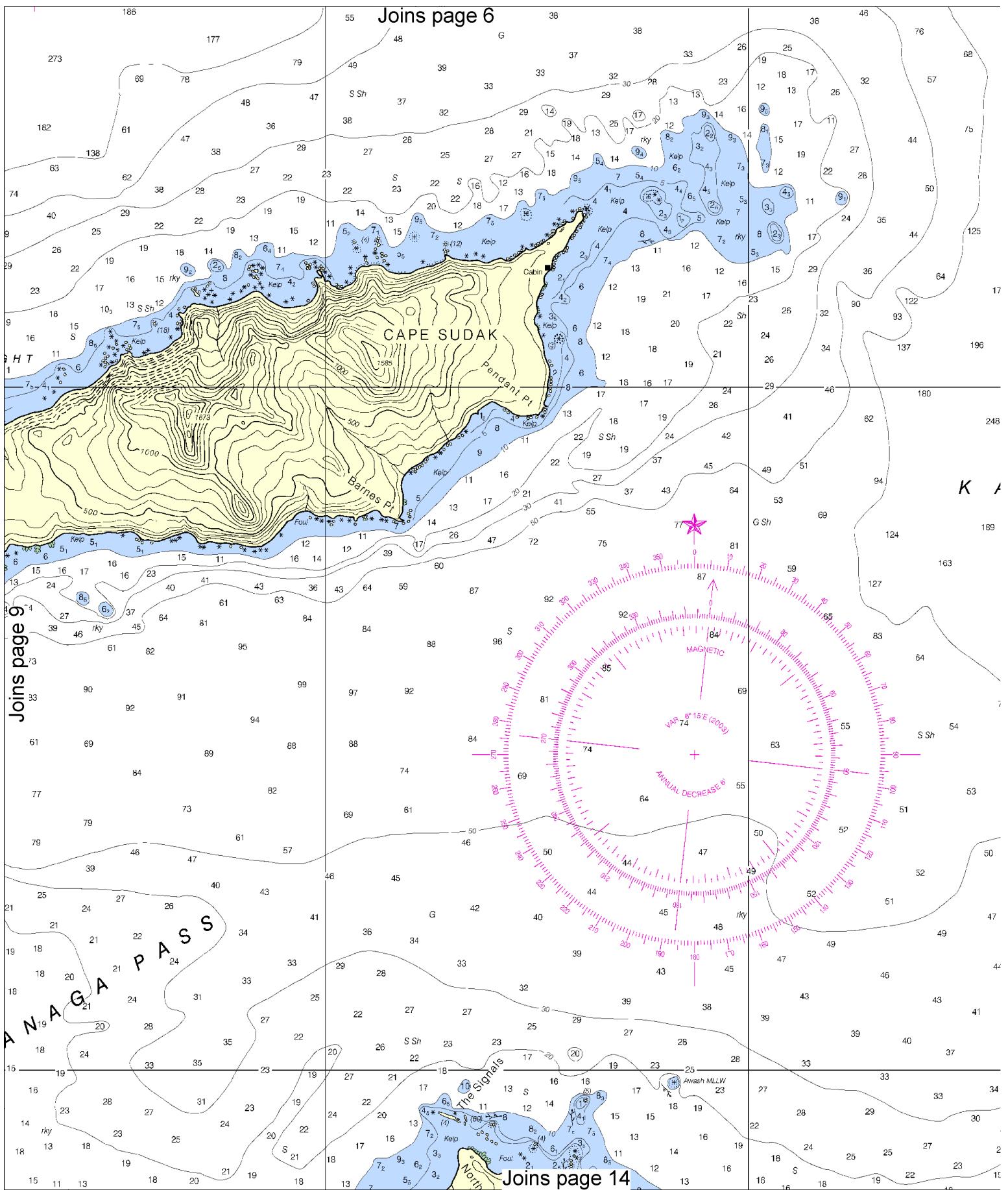
B3

Joins page 5



Joins page 10

9



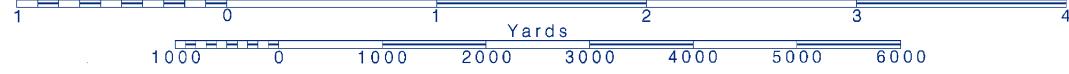
10



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

Joins page 7

Joins page 15

A N A G A S O U N D

ON CHART 16180

51° 50'

Joins page 15

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

KANAGA PASS AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 51° 45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and the State of Alaska

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8822 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

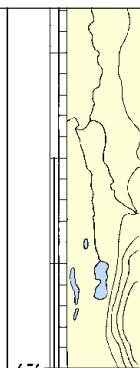
RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Gusty Bay, Tanaga I (51°52' N/ 177°54' W)	3.3	---	---	-3.0
Hot Springs Bay, Tanaga I (51°47' N/ 177°48' W)	3.1	---	---	-3.0

Note: Tide is chiefly diurnal.
(703)



51° 40'



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

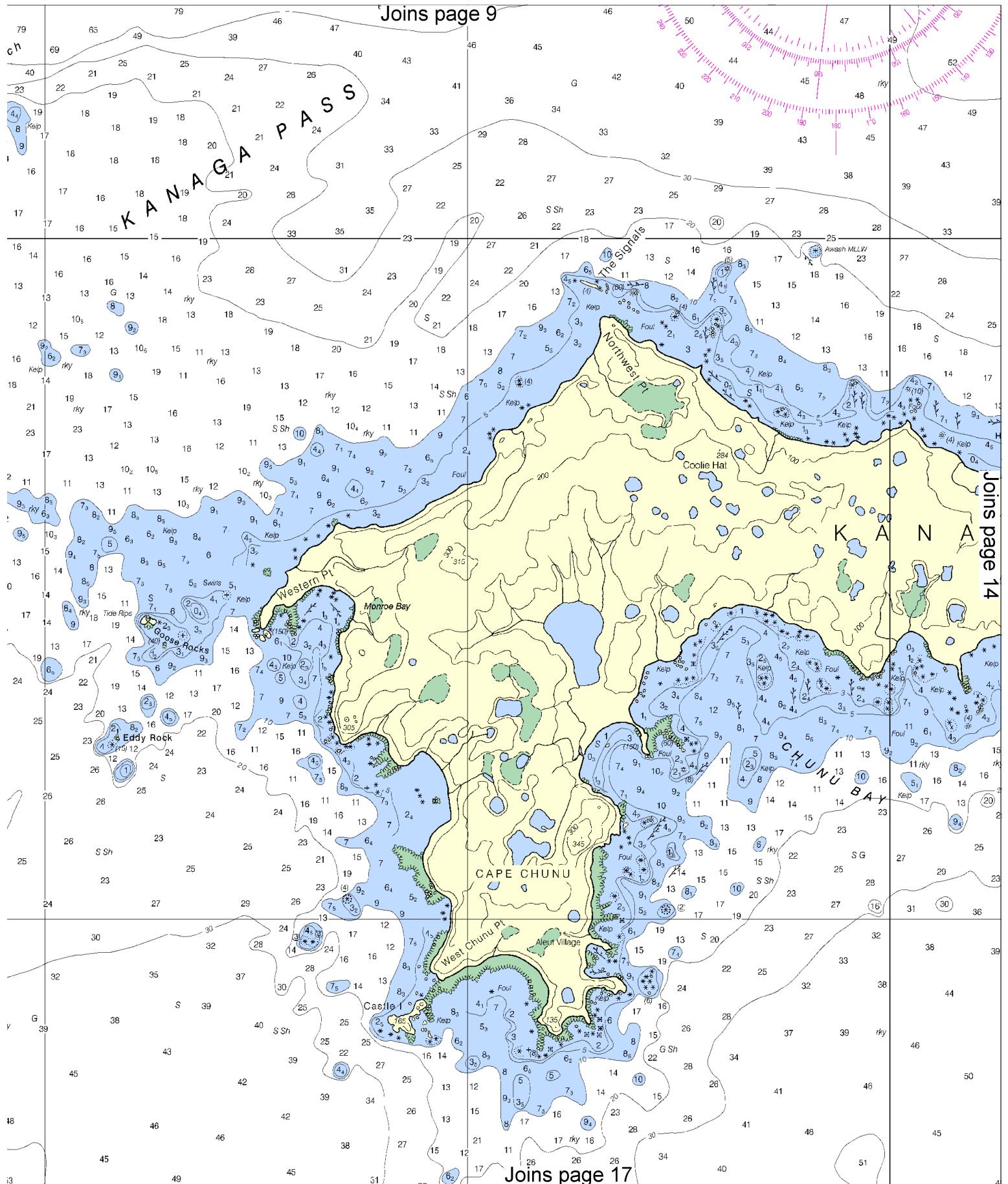
12

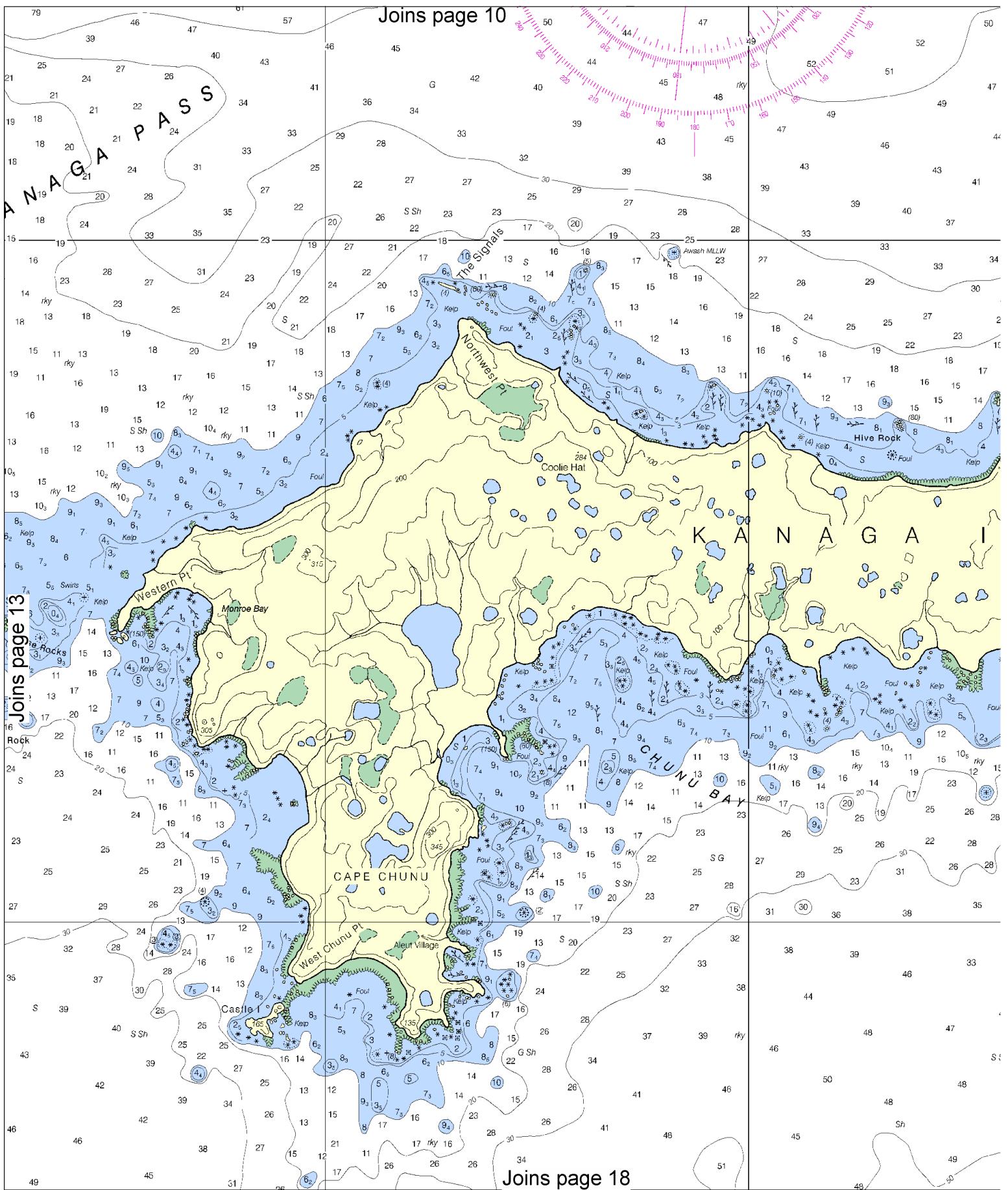
Joins page 16

1 0 1 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

Joins page 9



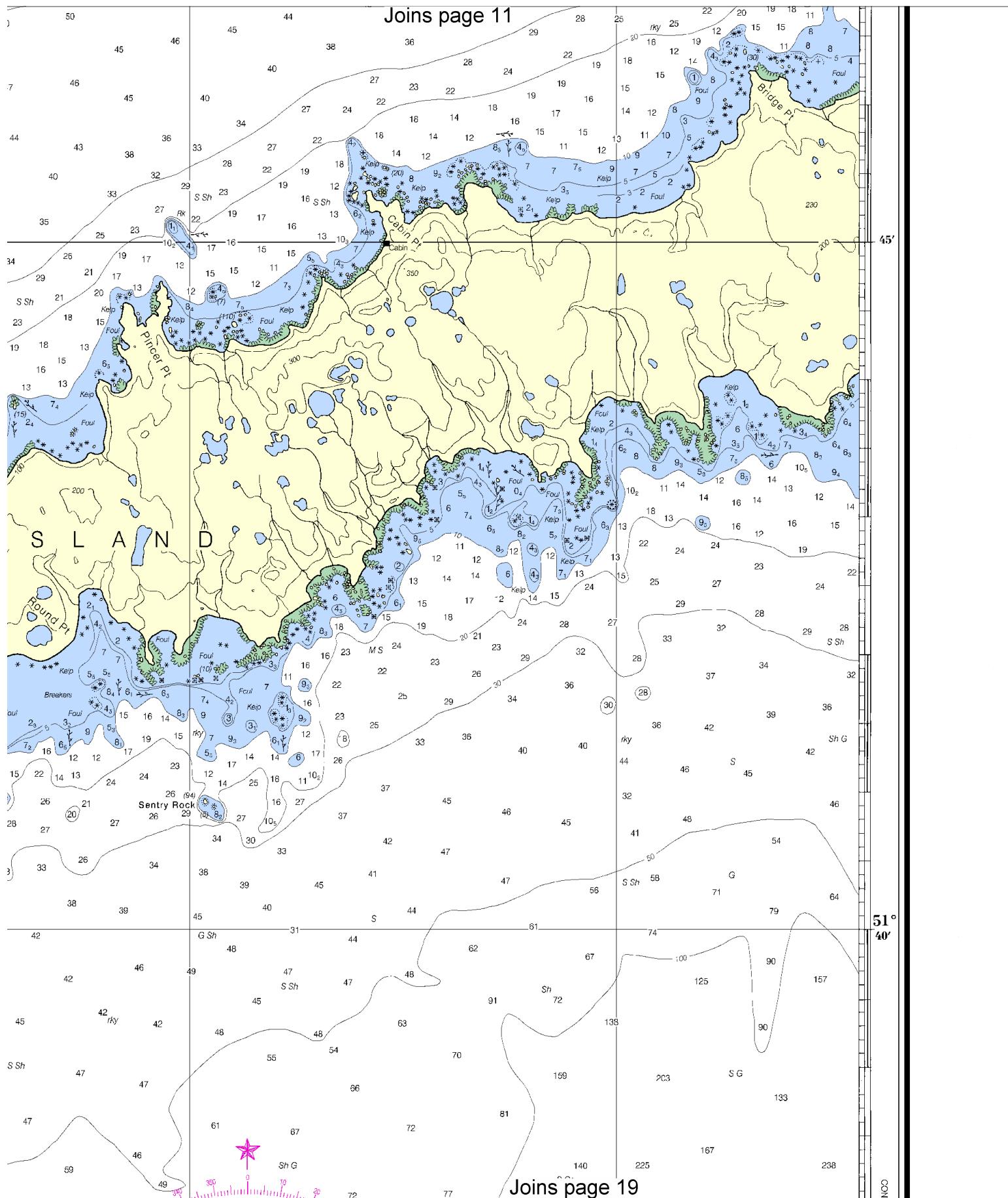


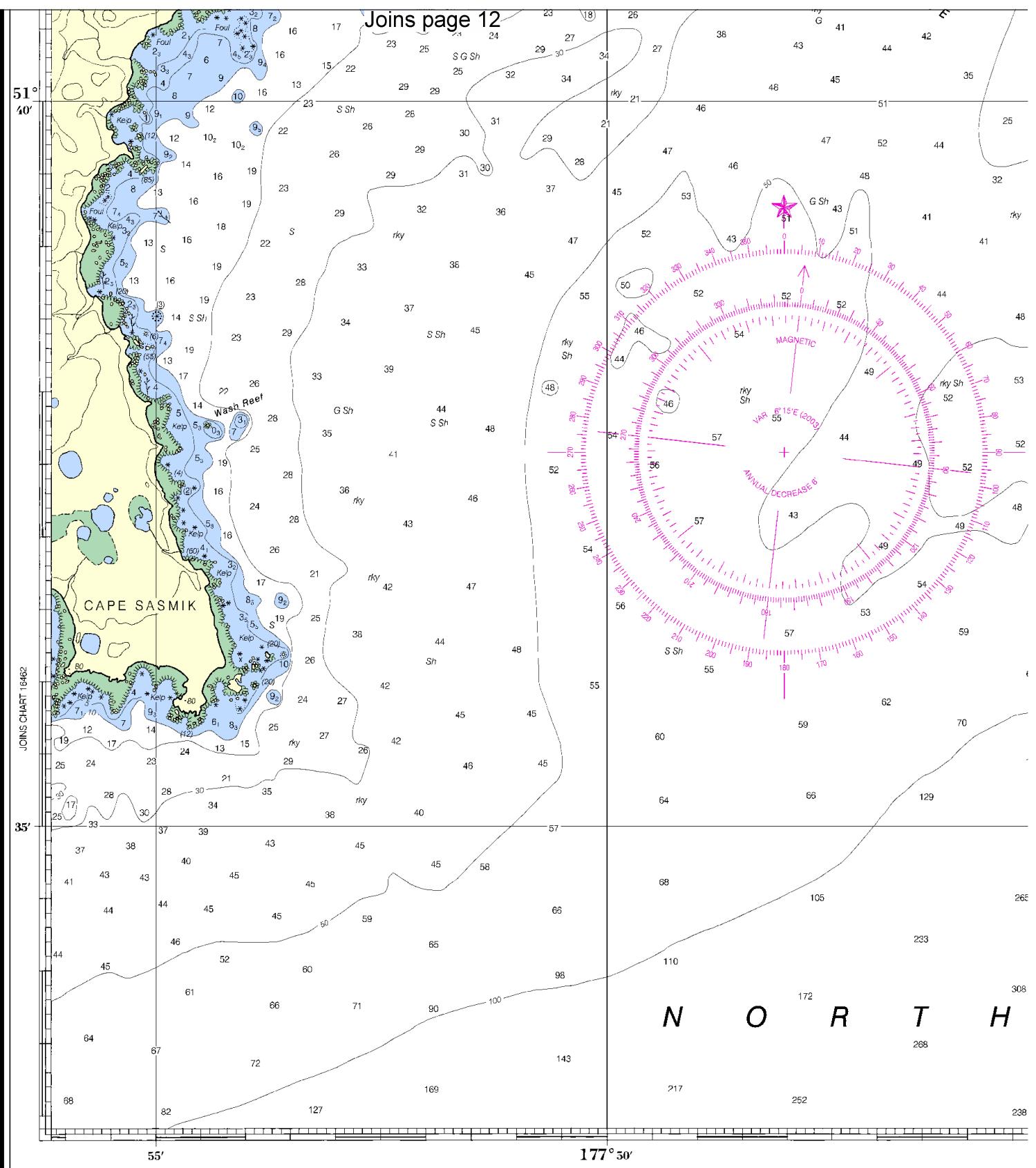
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SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1 0 1 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000
Yards





16

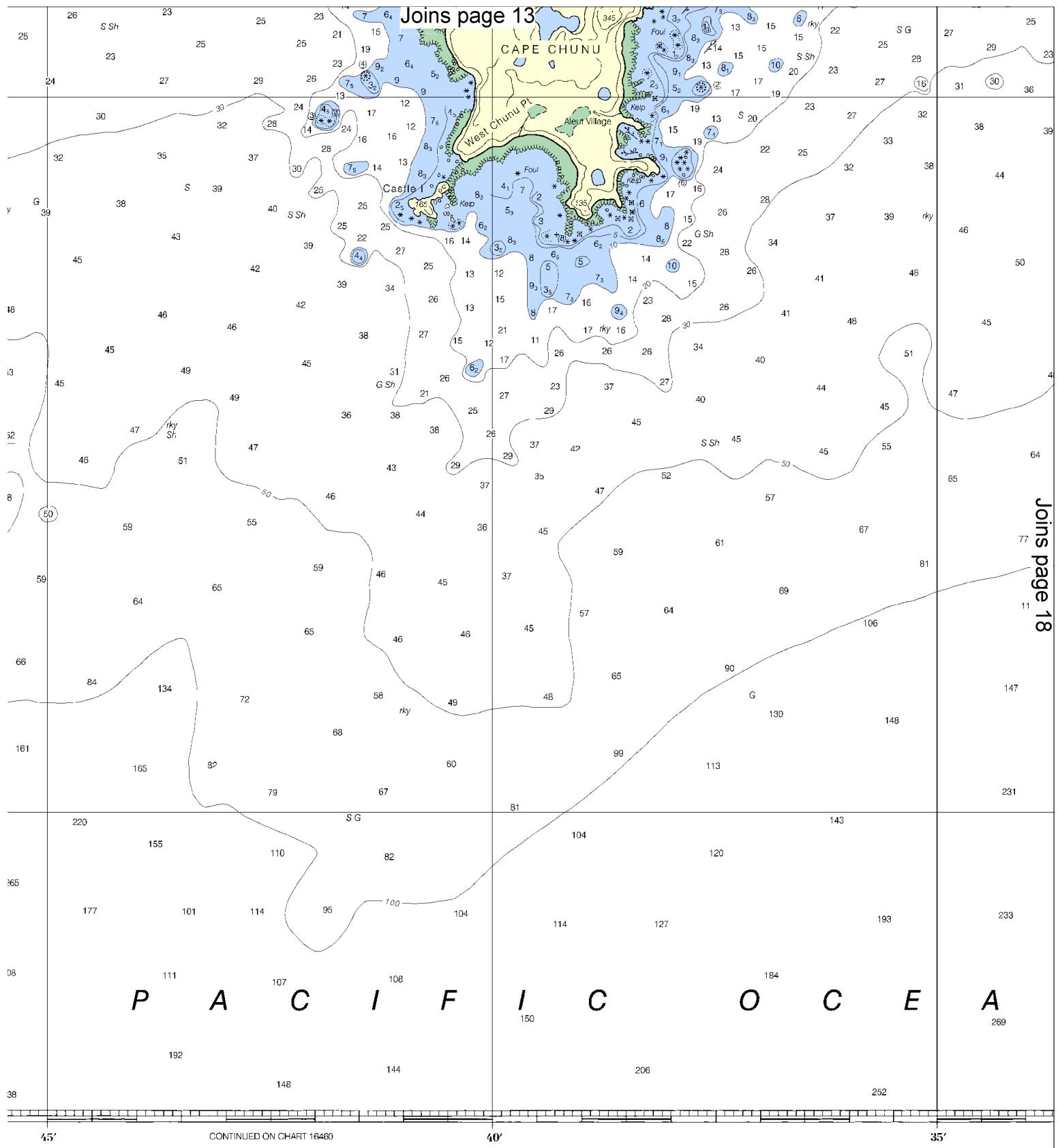


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1 0 1 2 3 4
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000
Yards



HOMS
(MS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

17

Joins page 14

CONTINUED ON CHART 16460

Published at Washington, D.C.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	
FEET	6	1
METERS	1	2

18

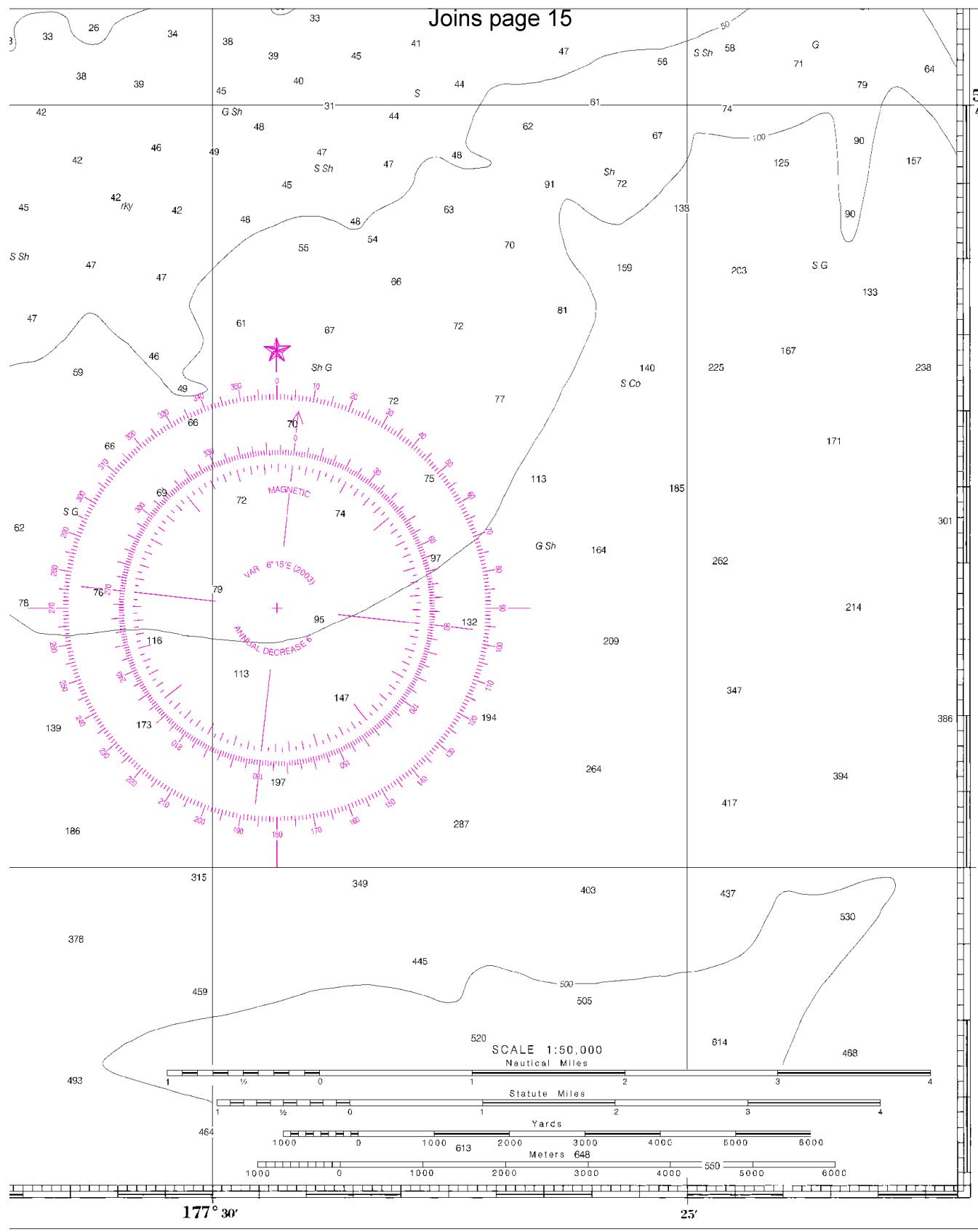


Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:50,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 15



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.